

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

IMPOTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers are desirous of extending their flocks of sheep to a greater number than can be kept on their own farms—and propose to put out a part of their flocks on shares, on the following highly advantageous terms, viz: to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of the best quality, and a number of Common Ewes—not less than 50, nor more than 100 in a flock. The wool of said flock and their increase, must be equally divided annually—as also the weathers that may come of said flock, if preferred by either party: the remainder of the increase, together with the original stock, to be retained five years; at the expiration of which term, all the remaining original stock must be returned to the subscribers. Also, so many of the lowest grade of increase, as will make good the number of the original stock. The residue of said flock to be equally divided between the parties. By the foregoing, it may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said flock by the annual supply of wool—and that the increase of the flock cannot fail to produce him a very large profit. Although the price of wool at present is unsettled, yet there can be no doubt but a regular demand must soon be experienced, not only for our own manufacturers, but for the European markets, and at such prices as will greatly encourage the increase of flocks in this country. The subscribers have incurred considerable trouble and expense in obtaining information from Europe on the subject of Merino sheep, and the state of the markets for wool; and from actual experiments made by breeders of Merino sheep in Europe and America, there is found abundant proof of the great advantage of crossing that breed with the coarser woolled sheep in all countries. Referring to actual sales made in London for twenty years last past, and for a few years last past in America, it may be found, that the comparative value of various descriptions of wool, corresponding with the qualities of the various grades of Merino wool of this country, are nearly as follows, viz: estimating full blooded Merino wool at any given price—one lb. of full blooded Merino wool may be estimated at the value of one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool shewing that Merino wool is four times as valuable as common wool, and that the intermediate grades are nearly in the same proportion valuable. No considerable sales of American wool having been made this year in any part of the United States, it cannot at present be ascertained at what prices sales will be effected, or what is the present value of wool. So soon as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers will purchase Merino wool, and mixed qualities from flocks of sheep that have originated or have been crossed with their Merino stock, and pay therefor as high prices as are paid for the same quality of wool in any part of America. It has been ascertained by many breeders of sheep, as also by the subscribers, that Merino sheep are more easily kept, and better suited to our climate than the common sheep of our country—also, produce much larger, as well as finer fleeces, and are equally good for mutton; therefore, there can remain no doubt of the ultimate advantage of breeding from the Merino stock. The objections heretofore made to breeding from this stock on account of the great expense of purchasing need no longer exist, as by the foregoing proposition, every farmer can avail himself of the advantages offered of procuring the best breed of sheep in America, without any advance of money, and on terms that cannot fail to produce him ample profit for his expenditures, and do much good for the country.—PROPOSALS will be received until 5000 sheep are disposed of as above.

The subscribers will also farm or let on shares, a few of their best Merino Bucks for the season, for a part of their lambs, and upon terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep than last year. They will also sell a few Merino Bucks for wool, if application is made before the season is past for putting out the same. That no question may arise in regard to the quality of their sheep, the subscribers will warrant their Merino stock is not inferior to any, and that it is superior to most flocks in America. The subscribers are happy to state, for the information of those interested in breeding Merino sheep, from their own experience and observation, that the Merino sheep of America, and particularly in this section of the country, are far superior in size, quality and quantity of wool to those of Spain—and that the sheep immediately produced from those imported, are larger and more healthy, and in every respect more valuable than the stock from which they sprang. Persons living at a distance, and unknown to the subscribers, must accompany their applications for sheep with a reference for a knowledge of their character and responsibility.

JAMES PRENTISS.

THOMAS G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, August 10th, 1815.—34-1f

New Jewelry, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers, about four thousand dollars worth of JEWELRY, on consignment, consisting of an elegant assortment of WATCH CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS; also, LADIES' BREAST PINS, EARRINGS, BRACELETS and NECKLACES, warranted to be of the first quality, and not inferior to any ever sold in this place. The above articles will be sold wholesale or retail, at the most reduced price for cash. Any person wishing to purchase the above articles, either by the quantity or by the single piece, will find it to their advantage to call and view the above articles at their store, on Main street.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 5th, 1815. 28.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.

January 2, 1815.

For Sale,

THAT ELEGANT LOT lying on Main-street, adjoining the Baptist Meeting House. The Lot is 66 feet front, running back to short street—One other Lot on Main Street, adjoining the residence of the late Dr. Richard W. Downing—This Lot is 66 feet front, running half way back to Short Street; One other Lot on Water street, contained, 49 1-2 feet front running back 160 feet.—A Liberal credit will be given for any of the above property.—As persons desirous of purchasing will wish to view the ground, a further description is deemed unnecessary.

JAS. DEVERS.

August 28th, 1815.

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are receiving and opening a large and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which they offer for sale at a small advance, either by wholesale or retail.

Tilford, Scott & Trotter.

Lexington, Aug. 23. 36.

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON BEACH & NEILL,

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-1f

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy. The subscriber has also,

Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.

A quantity of TAIL & LAMP-BLACK.

Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-

RY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.

Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large,

likely, and quite safe for a lady driver.

Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is

well qualified for a long journey.

N. BURROWS.

Mulberry-street, April 3. 39-1f

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber is receiving a large assortment of Merchandise, which will be sold at reduced prices, by Wholesale or Retail.

E. W. CRAIG.

Lexington, Sept. 9, 1815.—37-1f

COPARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-1f

WAGONS.

A few WAGONS wanted immediately to go to the South, apply to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

Sept. 9th, 1815.—37-1f

NEW FASHIONABLE GOODS.

E. Warfield is now receiving from Philadelphia & Baltimore a large assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms by the piece or retail for Cash. Having bought his goods principally with Cash, he will be enabled to sell them on very advantageous terms to the buyer.

A few Tons of Hemp wanted, for which he will give the best price in Cash.

Lexington September 4th, 1815.

P. S. Those that are in arrears to him for goods or Medical services, are requested to call and liquidate their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given.

Parker & Graves

Have just received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Market House, Main Street, Lexington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queen's,

Glass & China Wares;

which, having been laid in for cash only, they will be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western country.

September 7, 1815.—37

Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's Tavern, adjoining the goal, machine, for it will shew for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourself.

J. LAMSON.

May 13. 20

FOR SALE,

A STOUT ACTIVE YELLOW MAN, an excellent workman on a farm, and understands shoe-making. For terms, apply to

JOHN COLEMAN,

Brewer, Lexington.

September 9, 1815.—37-1f

David Todd

HAS recommended the practice of Law, and will attend to punctually to business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Wilkins's office, on Short street.

34 August 17.

Cash Wanted.

FOR \$3000 a good interest will be paid, and real estate given as security. Refer to

DANL. BRADFORD, Com. Mer.

Lexington, April 13, 1815. 16-1f

Bath County Sec. July the 5th 1815.

TAKEN UP by David Crouch, living on Licking river near Thomas Cles' mill one bay horse, four years old last spring, 13 1-2 hands high with a small star in his forehead & with some white hairs on his right hip, appraised to 25 dollars—Given under my hand this 21st day of August 1815.

JOHN KILLION, J. P. B. C.

BLANK IDENTURES

For Sale,

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Copartnership of HERAN & MAX. WELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them on or before the 10th of September next; and all those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately.

JAMES MAXWELL,

JAMES HERAN.

The business will still be carried on at the old stand by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of his former customers.

JAMES MAXWELL.

Lexington, 30th August, 1815. 36

TAKEN UP by John Campbell, living in Jessamine county, near the intersection of Curds and Shaker Ferry Roads,

A SORREL HORSE.

about 15 hands high, four years old, a blaze face, some white on his left forefoot, which has been hurt, and is larger than the other—no brands perceivable. Appraised to fifty dollars.

J. STONESTREET, J. P.—J. C.

A Copy.—Teste

SAMUEL H. WOODSON, Ck.

Sept. 4. 36

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

15th August, 1815.

NOTICE.

The proposition contained in the Notice, which was issued from the Treasury Department on the 15th of June last, relative to the circulation of Treasury Notes, has been generally adopted by the State Banks, with the exception of those which pay their own notes, on demand, in gold or silver, and those which are specified in the subjoined list.

The Principal object of the proposition is, to contribute to relieve the country from the embarrassments produced by the want of a national circulating medium; and, in that respect, to secure the co-operation of the Banks with the treasury. Thus, the Notes of the acceding Banks, Treasury Notes, and an issue of cents (which is preparing at the Mint) may afford an adequate medium for all local purposes; and for the purposes of remittance, from place to place in the same State, or from one State to another State, the Treasury Notes, which, by agreement, are issuable and receivable at par, by all the acceding Banks, throughout the Union, will serve, in some degree, to overcome the existing inequalities of exchange.

NOTICE IS, THEREFORE, HEREBY GIVEN, that instructions have been issued to the Collectors, and other Public Officers, who are employed in the collection and receipt of duties, taxes, and other public dues, prohibiting them from receiving in payment thereof, from and after the 1st day of October next, the Notes of the Banks which are specified in the subjoined list, and requiring them only to receive in payment,

1. Gold or Silver,
2. Treasury Notes,
3. Bank Notes (other than Notes issued by the Banks specified in the subjoined list) which are current at par, at the place of payment.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given, that from and after the said 1st day of October next, by agreement of the State Banks (other than those which pay their notes, on demand, in gold or silver, and those which are specified in the subjoined list) Treasury Notes will be received, credited and re-issued, at par, by each and every of the said acceding Banks.—But it is not intended, or understood, that the said agreement shall bind the said acceding Banks to receive, credit and re-issue any Treasury Notes, which are now due and payable, or which shall hereafter become due and payable, and for the payment whereof, funds have been, or shall be, assigned at the proper Loan Offices.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Treasury

List of Banks whose Notes are not to be received after the 1st of October, 1815, in any payments to the U. States:

1. Banks which have positively declined the Treasury proposition.
The Bank of New York,
The New York Manufacturing Company,
The Bank of Augusta (Georgia),
The Middleton Bank (Connecticut.)

2. Banks which have given no answer to the Treasury proposition, and which do not (it is believed) pay their notes in specie.

In New York,
The Bank of America,
The Union Bank,
The Merchants' Bank,
The Bank of Columbia (Hudson)

The Bank of Hudson,
The Ontario Bank,
The Catskill Bank,
The Orange County Bank.

In New Jersey,
The State Bank, Elizabeth,

The State Bank, Morristown.

In Pennsylvania,
The Bank of the North ern Liberties,

The Columbia Bank of Pennsylvania.

The Farmers' Bank of New Salem,

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati

In Ohio,
The Farmers' Bank of New Salem,

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati

☞ The printers appointed to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above notice once a week, till Oct. 1.

August 19—36.

Plating Establishment.

ICHABOD WOODRUFF, having taken DAVID A. SAYRE into partnership in his Plating Establishment, the business in future will be carried on under the firm of Woodruff & Sayre, at the former stand, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by

WOODRUFF & SAYRE.

Lexington, July 28th, 1815. 31.

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

To facilitate the business of obtaining Warrants for Military Bounty Land, under the Acts of the 24th December, 1811, of the 11th January, 1812, and of the 10th December, 1814, all Persons interested are invited to attend to the following:

INFORMATION:

1st. Every person whose services entitle him to a Land Warrant, and who personally applies for it will be held to produce at the War Department his original Discharge, which ought to express the date of Enlistment, the Term for which the Person was Enlisted, that he has faithfully served the United States during that Term, and that he is honorably Discharged. The Phraseology of Discharges for Disability necessarily differs from ordinary Discharges; but in those the term "honorably discharged" is deemed tantamount to the Certificate of faithful service required by law.

2d. In Cases where the original Claimant shall not personally apply for his Land Warrant, his original Discharge must be transmitted to the War Department, accompanied by a Power of Attorney, duly executed, of the following form:—viz

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, late a in Captain

Company, in the Regiment of who was enlisted the day of one thousand eight hundred and to serve

and honorably discharged from the army of the United States on the day of one thousand eight hundred and as will more fully appear by my original discharge hereunto annexed, have, and by these presents do, nominate, constitute and appoint my true and lawful attorney, for me and in my name, and in my behalf, to procure and receive from such officer, person or persons as shall be legally authorized to grant the same, a

Warrant for the quantity of land to which I am entitled for the services rendered by me as a in the army of the United States, during the late war, pursuant to the law of the United States in such case made and provided.

And I do further hereby empower the said to do and to perform all such acts and things, and to give such a receipt or receipts, or execute such instrument or instruments in writing as shall be required, in as full and ample a manner as I could myself do were I personally present. And I do further empower him to constitute and appoint an attorney or attorneys under him for the said purposes, and also at pleasure to revoke the same. And do further hereby ratify and confirm whatever my said attorney or his substitute shall lawfully do in the premises.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at this day of one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of

State of and County of

being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is the same person described in and who executed the above power of attorney, and that the same is his own free and voluntary act, for the purposes mentioned therein.

Sworn to, and subscribed this day of 181 before me,

State of and County of

and being duly sworn depose and say, that they and each of them are personally acquainted with the above named, and well know him to be the person described in the above power of attorney,

Sworn to, and subscribed this day of 181 before me,

State of and County of

I certify that the above named and are credible witnesses. Dated at the day of 181

I do hereby certify that before whom the above affidavits appear to have been made, is a acting under the authority of this State, and that the above is his signature

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said County, &c. this day of &c.

N. B. In those instances where the Power of Attorney in question is executed before a Notary Public, and, of course, attested by his official Seal and Signature, the above Certificate of a County Clerk on each Instrument will be dispensed with; but in such a case it will be required that one separate Official Certificate from the Municipal or State Authority shall attest the quality and Signature of such Notary, which Signal Certificate shall be admitted as the sanction of all such Notarial Acts that accompany it.

N. B. All Substitutions of such a Power must be made before a Notary Public, in legal form.

3d. In cases where the original Claimant is dead, and an Heir applies in his Right, he or she will be held to ascertain by legal proof, that the person in whose Right the application shall be so made, did enlist in such or such a Company or Corps, on such a day, and for such a term; and that he was slain by the Enemy, or did otherwise die while in the service of the United States, at such a time and place.

Next, the actual Claimant will be held to adduce legal Certificates from competent authority to ascertain that he or she, thus claiming a Land Warrant, is a legitimate Heir at Law and of lawful age; in which case, although other Heirs may exist, yet the Warrant will be issued in the name of the Heir so proving, adding thereto the words—and the other Heirs at Law of—&c. &c.

A Land Warrant will not be issued to an Executor, nor to an Administrator.—The Government of the United States has not authorized any Person to act as an Agent for the purpose of transacting any part of the business relative to the obtaining Military Land Warrants; which will, as usual, be issued gratis at the War Department: nor does it recognize any pretended Land Office for such purposes; nor any other Agency of that nature, in any State of the American Union.

September 2, 1815.

☞ The Printers appointed to publish the laws of the United States will insert the above three times.

*For "five years" or during the "war," as the case may be.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

[The letter from which the subjoined paragraphs are extracted, it is necessary to premise, is addressed to several gentlemen of Albany, who, as a testimony of their approbation of Mr. Cobett's late political writings, transmitted to him, not long since, a present of a suit of American broad-cloth.—Spread through his letter of acknowledgment, there is much sound doctrine, which we have separated from the local matter, and embodied below.]—NAT. INT.

FROM COBETT'S REGISTER, OF JULY 22.

GENTLEMEN—I beg you to communicate my thanks to the republican citizens of ALBANY, and to assure them, that I think myself highly honored by their present, especially when I take into view the grounds on which it has been presented, and the enlightened state of the public mind, in the country whence it has traversed the ocean to find me in this obscure village.

Certainly, if my advice had been followed by the statesmen of England, the late war with America would never have taken place. But, I am far from certain, that, seeing the result, the war has not been, or at least, will not prove in the end, beneficial to mankind; and, that is to say, beneficial to the real representative, or self-government. For, without freedom, what is man better than the beast of the field. These have an abundance to eat and drink, to wear, and whereon to repose; and, therefore, are not in any wise surpassed in happiness or in dignity by the subjects of despots, whatever names or forms, the despots or despotism may assume. And, without real representative government, freedom cannot exist. There are only two states in civil society: one, in which the governments give their assent to the laws; the other, in which laws are made without their assent. The first is a state of freedom; the other a state of slavery. In the one case the people submit to rules agreed on themselves; in the other they submit to a master.

The suit of clothes, which you have sent me, prove very clearly that you can make as fine and as beautiful broadcloth as any in the world.—Those, to whom I have shewn it, say it is the very finest they ever saw. But, though I rejoice exceedingly at your astonishing progress in this and in other branches of manufacture, which for reasons given by me in my preface to a re-publication of Mr. LIVINGSTON'S work on sheep, I looked upon as a change in the affairs of the world, singularly favorable to the happiness of all people, and as unfavorable to the cause of despotism; still the war has been more beneficial to mankind in another way, the events and the termination of it having clearly proved, that to defend a country against the most powerful, and active, and best disciplined enemies, there need neither standing armies, privileged orders, titles, decorations, nor expensive government; provided the people be the makers of their own laws, the choosers of their own chiefs, and be, at the same time, enlightened in their minds. This is the great, the important, the most useful fact, which the last war has established beyond all dispute.

The pensioned BURKE talked of titles and privileges as the cheap defence of nations; as if he had forgotten the immense sums of money, with which these are always accompanied.—You will see, that nearly a million of dollars have been voted to one of our commanders for one victory, besides nearly two millions before for other military services. These sums would make a deep cut into the whole of your country's revenue for a year. But, while this is going on, it has been stated in parliament, that the country jails are filled with debtor farmers; and the country swarms with paupers. If, indeed, the pensioned BURKE had seen you, with a PRESIDENT costing 25 thousand dollars a year, and with generals and commodores, unpensioned, untitled, urged on solely by the love of freedom and a sense of duty, not only defending the sacred soil of their country, but performing deeds of heroism without a parallel in the annals of European nations, with all their titles, decorations, and pecuniary rewards; if he had lived to see this; if he had seen the war wound up by a village lawyer, at New Orleans, with a band of raw militia, whose officers even were scarcely in uniform, by defeating, and putting to flight, after an immense slaughter, superior numbers of the best disciplined and bravest and best commanded invaders that Europe ever had to boast of; if he had lived to see this, and to see your brave countryman, JACKSON, without title or pecuniary reward, return, perhaps, again to his occupation at the bar; then, indeed, the pensioned BURKE, might well have exclaimed: behold, here, the cheap defence of nations.

It is by establishing, and making known throughout the world, facts like these; it is by affording such lessons and such examples to mankind, that the late war has done a good, which far outweighs all the temporary misery which it occasioned. Those lessons and those examples must, in the end, produce their due degree of effect. But, give me leave to avail myself of this opportunity to express my anxious hope, that it will be the constant object, the never-receding care, of the people of America, to guard, as they would guard the apple of their eye, those principles of the constitution which forbid the creating of privileged orders. To you the introduction of titles would be the death of freedom. The very first step towards that fatal measure would be followed by a corruption of manners and every evil of civil society. Whenever men in such a state as your's begin to wish to place themselves and families above the mass of their fellow citizens, they start without restraint, in the career of all sorts of baseness. The appellation and epithets of squire and excellency and honor and honorable, given amongst you without thought in general, have a mischievous tendency. What have you to do with these old badges of the feudal times, or these modern inventions of European courts? The president, the governor, the members of congress, the secretary, the ambassador, the commodore, the general, the judge, the sheriff, the mayor, the justice, the doctor, the priest, if you have one, are sufficiently honored, when they are called by the name of their office.—Any thing further smacks of aristocracy, which, wherever great riches are accumulated, requires to be watched as narrowly as those weeds which, if not checked in time, would completely overtop, subdue, and destroy the crops destined for the food of man.

The happiness of America arises chiefly not from the great learning possessed by any part of her citizens, but from the enlightened state of the minds of the whole population. This has arisen from the means of education which all possess. These means arise, not so much from the superior industry of Americans (for they labor less, far less, than the people of England) as from the cheapness of their government, which may safely be cheap, because it is strong in the good sense, the information, freedom, and happiness of the people. Next to your enlightened state of mind comes, as a cause of your happiness, that moderation in the desire to amass wealth, which is the natural consequence of an absence of titles and family distinctions. All the money of Peru would not find place either of your sons above the son of your poorest neighbor. Since, therefore, no great end is to be obtained by the possession of wealth, men are less likely to use unjustifiable means in obtaining it, as well as less likely to apply it to a corrupt use, or, to heap it on one child to the ruin of all the rest. Hence that equal distribution of property; hence that stubborn spirit which makes the laborer refuse to call his employer master; hence that consciousness of self-worth, which makes meanness and crimes so rare; and hence, in the Americans, that fidelity to their country and their colors, and that contempt for their enemies, which naturally must produce, and which already have produced, such wonderful effects.

Introduce family distinctions and primogeniture, and all these blessings vanish at once. It would not take ten years after that to fill your country with seditious place-men, and pensioners, political spies and informers, hired writers, fraudulent and servile domestics and laborers, and paupers too base to be numbered amongst them. If you want an instance of the lengths to which a thirst after titles and family distinctions will lead men, look at Napoleon—see that wonderful man; that matchless soldier; that wise law-giver; the brave, the generous, the acute, the experienced Napoleon: see him, even to the very last moment of his power; and when he knew that power was just departing, in all human probability, for ever, from his grasp, still clinging to his unfortunate desire to have royal descendants. There can be no question, that it was this desire, and the acts which it produced, that finally have led the kings and their subsidised armies to Paris. When the French people had been used to an emperor for some years, they were no longer ashamed to think of receiving a king. The emperor, by moulding the republic into an empire, prepared it to become a kingdom. This he manifestly did for the sake of family; from that accursed motive of vanity, which has ruined the reputation of so many really great men, and has plunged so many nations into misery. Guard against the indulgence of it in your country, I beseech you. You are, happily, free from titles and family distinctions. Make it a rule to look upon every one as an enemy of the country, who makes the smallest attempt to introduce them; and, thus will you keep the scourge from amongst you.

Another evil for you to guard against, is, any increase in the power of the priesthood. If you look at Europe, you will see the amount of the evils, which this power has produced. The struggle now in France is, in fact, between the priesthood and freedom of thought. If the enemies of France do not restore the power of the Priesthood, they will do nothing at all, at last, towards the accomplishment of their great object: that is, the eradicating of what they call the Jacobin system. Whenever the priesthood have power, that power is sure to be employed on the side of what is called "regular government"; that is, the keeping of men in order by coercive means. It is very odd, but the fact is so, that even you find priests of all denominations pull together in this way, though they are daily and hourly accusing each other of teaching false doctrine. Each tell you, that it is sinful not to believe in what he teaches, while he tells you that all other sorts of Priests are to be listened to also, though all those others tell you that he is in the wrong. How can you account for the wonderful zeal of the Protestant clergy of Europe to restore the Pope and Catholic religion? Does not this zeal put the subject in a light so clear as to make it impossible longer to misunderstand it? Does it not shew that Priests of all the denominations, though they pronounce the creed of each other to be damnable, make common cause as towards the people? Does it not shew, that they are all on the side of "strong government"? Therefore, take care to give them no means of possessing an influence in your political affairs.

By the same conveyance, I received a printed copy of proposals for re-publishing, in an Octavo Volume, by Messrs. BELLAM and Co. of New York, my *Letters on the late War*. This also has, as may be supposed, given me great pleasure. It is another striking instance of the great power of the Press; and it is a proof to me, that my labors are not thrown away. It is another motive to industry. When, after long tugging against wind and tide, the almost exhausted and despairing mariner sees his little bark beginning to make a head, courage returns to his heart and strength to his arms: he makes new and greater exertions; and, finally, he overcomes all obstacles. So, I hope it will be with me. I now see that I have forced great and valuable truths amongst the millions of freemen, who inhabit America, as well as amongst my own countrymen. I feel pride, which I cannot, and which I do not wish to disguise, when I reflect, that what I write in this little village, is, in a few weeks afterward, read by many millions of people here and in another hemisphere, and those, too, the most enlightened of mankind. I must be, and I am, proud to see these Essays of mine, written sometimes, in the space of a day, and amidst cares innumerable, and pursued that demand and receive worthy of being moulded into pamphlets and books.—And this gives me the greater pleasure, when I reflect that, no advertisements, no puff, nor reviews; that no extraneous aid of any sort, has ever been resorted to by me; but that my essays unsupported and unprotected have been sent forth to find their way throughout the world.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I shall announce through this channel my intention to put into execution a measure, which I have long had in view, which I am certain would be greatly beneficial to the people of America, which I had actually begun while in prison, and which was laid aside on account of the war. I have perceived, from several American writings on agriculture, and especially from Mr. Livingston's work on sheep; and, indeed, I know the fact from my own observation, that your long to the keeping of so large numbers of all sorts of animals which afford sustenance to man, and especially of sheep, as might otherwise be secured and maintained. I am of opinion, that it is in my power to teach you, speaking always from my own knowledge and actual experi-

ence, how to remedy the defect of a want of abundance of suitable food for all such animals during these seasons. I mean to say, that if any farmer, who now farms in the old way, as I saw it in Pennsylvania, will follow my instructions, he will be enabled, with scarcely any additional capital or expence, to double the quantity of live stock upon his farm. A book, having this object in view, is now preparing by my eldest son, and will be sent to be published in Philadelphia in the month of November next. I mean the manuscript will go hence in, or before, that month.

With these views, gentlemen, and not with the views of our agricultural societies, whose minds seem, in general, to partake essentially of the earth, whence they take their appellation, I propose to communicate the intended instructions on the culture and preservation of winter and spring food for cattle and sheep; and, if the communication should be attended with success, it will always be a gratification to me to reflect, that it will be justly thought to have arisen, in some degree, at least, to have been accelerated, by the gratitude which has been excited by your obliging and public spirited letter.

I cannot even here conclude without congratulating you most cordially on the defeat of the Algerines by the gallant Decatur and his no less gallant companions. Even in this your republic has given a blow to tyrants in general. Even in this your example is of great weight. Even in this does the world see a proof of those sound and just principles, which are the basis of your political institutions. To free the captive from the lash of barbarians; to restrain them from future cruelties; to punish them for past torments inflicted on the innocent; to make the sea the free highway of nations; to avenge the insults and the violence committed against freemen; these are motives of war worthy of America. A Louis king of France, acquired the title of SAINT Louis, because, at the instigation of the pope and the priests, he fought against these same Algerines to make them change their religion. Your ground of war is very different: it is that of a free and enlightened people, drawing the sword in the cause of unequivocal justice and humanity. Our newspapers, and so will it be with the reviews and magazines (except the *Monthly Magazines*) are very dry and shy upon this subject. They notice the account of your victory, but they do it in a way, which clearly shews, that they are very sorry for it. They do not say this in so many words; but, that this is their feeling is manifest. The truth is, they feel it to be a blow against tyranny generally; and, they also smell danger, though distant, in the encouragement which it will certainly give to the growth of your navy, which, to them and their supporters, is the most hideous of all ideas. They think, and indeed they say, that France will now be crippled for a century; and, I shall not be at all surprised, if they soon begin to inculcate the necessity of crippling you for a like season. I will take care to convey to you an account of their proceedings; and, once for all, let me beseech you most earnestly TO READ THIS ACCOUNT WITH ATTENTION.

Be you united, however, and you have nothing to fear. No compromise with traitors; no compromise with men who clearly aim at the subversion of your freedom; but moderation towards all who honestly differ in opinion. Mutual concession there must be among those who honestly differ, or your country will be divided and enslaved. Let not a consciousness of your valor lull you into a false security. You are all armed, can all shoot, are all willing to fight; but there wants organization. You want adopted; and that too directly, the plan of *Major Cartwright*, detained in a little work called "ENGLAND'S REGIS." That is, the means of effectually defending the country without a standing army. I wish this work were in the hands of your Governors and President. Once organized, according to the plan of that work, you might set all the world at defiance; without such organization, the time may come when your country will be in imminent danger.

The duty of every freeman, and his very first duty, is to prepare himself for the defence of his freedom. To say that he is always ready to fight in that defence to his last breath, is not enough. Actually to be ready to do this is still short of the mark. He should not only be ready and willing to fight, but he should be able to fight, to exert his courage and patriotism to the greatest possible advantage. And this is not to be accomplished without organization; without constant attention to this great duty; without cheerful submission to regulations agreed on; without an ever active vigilance; without, in short, making all private concerns give way to this paramount consideration. This is the way to preclude the necessity of a standing army with all its accompaniments of heavy taxes, dissolute manners, and insidious distinctions; this is the way to live, in safety, at peace with all the world; this is the way, and the only way, to preserve inviolate your political institutions, to prevent the prodigious increase of your population and your wealth from endangering your liberties, and to hand down to posterity that happiness and freedom, that ease and plenty, which you have received from the hands of your wise and gallant fathers.

With these reflections deeply impressed upon my mind; with an anxious desire that they may awaken attention in your country; with sincere wishes for the happiness of your country in general, and of yourselves in particular.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

Botley, July 16, 1815.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

France and the Allies.—The interest of the French drama increases—the high contracting parties have been put to the test, and they have deceived Europe—the allies were not to interfere in the internal concerns of France, further than to the total exclusion of Napoleon Bonaparte—they were not to prescribe to the French people what monarch they should choose—they only insisted that Napoleon Bonaparte should not be the man—they were not even to dictate the form of government France should adopt; the only condition they required was, the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte, and his exclusion from all power and authority forever. Napoleon is defeated in the field—he abdicates—he resigned his power into the hands of the representatives of the people—a provisional government is formed—Napoleon retires from the capital—he is even supposed to have sailed for a distant country—the provisional government, the peers, the representatives of the nation, the marshals, generals, and the regular army, the national guards and the federes, the citizen and the soldier, all protest against the restoration of the Bourbons, or the election of any prince who will not sign a common compact between him and the nation, or who refuses to receive a constitution from the people, the only legitimate source of government and of power; yet, on the seventh of July, 1815, twenty-two days after the opening of the campaign, the provisional govern-

ment informs the peers and representatives of France, that in certain conferences, had on the preceding day, the ministers and generals of the allied powers declare, that "all the sovereigns declare to replace Louis XVIII. on the throne." They declare this under the walls of Paris, though within the walls of Vienna they had declared exactly the contrary. With unblushing front in the teeth of the declaration of March last, the ministers and generals of the allies declare, on the 6th of July, that "all the sovereigns had engaged to replace Louis XVIII. on the throne." Thus they declare in July, that what they had declared in March was a gross falsehood, a deception, a cheat, practised upon France and Europe. Accordingly, on the 7th, the allied troops in violation of the convention, enter Paris to the amount of 60,000 men, infantry, dragons, and artillery, with matches lighted! Having taken possession of all the barracks, and occupied all the posts and public places in the city—having placed cannon on all the bridges—having restored the former commanders of the national guard, who kindly, in return, close up the doors of the legislative chambers, having, in short, made "assurance doubly sure," on the 8th, at noon, Louis le Desire enters the capital amidst the rejoicings of those whom he will, no doubt, call his good people!

What a solemn farce! What a grave mockery of reason, of national right, and public faith! Is there a calm disinterested observer in the world, who will consult his judgment, and say, that the allies have not interfered in the regulation of the French government beyond the mere exclusion of Napoleon Bonaparte? Is there a man living, with the facts before him, and the capacity dispassionately to consider these extraordinary events, who will say, that Louis XVIII. has not been forced upon the French people at the points of foreign bayonets, or that there is any fair and rational ground to support the assertion, that he is a monarch desired by the French Nation? No! the supposition is absurd—the assertion is false—the allies have broken faith with Europe—France is conquered—she is obliged to receive a monarch from the hand of the victor, and the throne she is to endure is raised upon the ashes of her fallen heroes—is found in the dust of her humiliation. But can such a throne be secure? Can it be permanent? France is conquered—but is the spirit which gave her life, and form, and action, for twenty-five years, extinguished? Is the spirit of liberty no more—or can it ever die? Is the love of country, and attachment to its independence, to be consigned to the tomb at the will of a foreign soldiery? Is national pride, the last feeling, perhaps, which a free mind of a lofty nation will relinquish, no longer to make a feature in the French character, because that pride has been touched in a way eminently calculated to give it animation and a higher tone? Oh! no: the measures of the allies, so far as we are acquainted with them, are such as to leave France discontented, brooding in sulky silence, over her wounded honor and public wrongs, ever ready for revolt; and unless "the foreigner" remains in the country, unless an army of foreign mercenaries be retained to support him, or that by some unexpected acts of wisdom & liberality, Louis should succeed in throwing a spell about himself and family—unless he does what no Bourbon ever yet did, and what no Bourbon seems inclined to do—unless he concedes to the people unqualified emancipation—a substantial liberty in his throne in less than ten years, will tumble upon its loose and unnatural foundation—the sceptre will fall from his hand, and the authority of his house will vanish forever.

Sir Neal O'Donnell has been sentenced by the court of king's bench, Dublin, to suffer 12 months imprisonment in Newgate, pay a fine of five hundred pounds, and find security for good behaviour, for sending a challenge to the right honorable Dennis Brown, of which Sir Neal was convicted at the assizes for the county of Mayo.

By a recent decision of the court of king's bench, the espousal of a sister of the first wife is declared contrary to the civil as well as the canonical law.

Shanrock.

On the 23d of February, 1815, captain Usher, of his Britannic Majesty's ship the *Undaunted*, presented to the Dublin Society, a specimen, which he had received from the emperor Napoleon, out of his cabinet of specimens of the iron mountains, in the island of Elba. This unfortunate prince, with all his faults, was still the best, and the only useful king in Europe.—*Id.*

A proposal is before the imperial legislature, to consolidate the Irish and English exchequers. This will render the office of Irish chancellor of exchequer unnecessary. The *Englishman* will do all the business.—*Id.*

It appears, by an official return, that 129,500 London papers were sent, in 1814, to the colonies, and 215,762 to the continent of Europe. And that 62,300 French papers were received in England, 4368 Dutch, 3744 German, and 5394 of other nations. Of the Monthly Magazine about 3000 copies per annum are sent abroad, and of the various English periodicals, collectively, about the same number. The peace with America will doubtless add greatly to the export of newspapers and monthly journals, particularly of those which exhibit a becoming respect for the principles of truth and liberty.

AMERICA.

It is computed the following is the quantity of paper at present made and consumed in the U. States of America.

Tons	Reams
For Newspapers.....	500.....50,000
Books.....	630.....70,000
Writing.....	650.....111,000
Wrapping.....	800.....100,000

The number of newspapers printed annually in the United States is estimated at twenty-two and an half millions.

From the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*.

THE LINEN TRADE.

Mr. Lee, an English gentleman, has lately obtained a patent for machinery on a new construction, which prepares flax and hemp, in a few hours, for all the purposes of manufacture, without the tedious and disagreeable process of watering

and grassings, as is the present practice. By this plan, the quantity of dressed flax is increased, the quality improved and the seed saved.

The present marquis of Downshire, who, like his noble ancestors, is an ardent friend to the linen trade of Ireland, has taken considerable pains to ascertain how far this invention may be particularly useful, by procuring samples of the flax prepared in every stage of the process, and which have been submitted to good judges of the manufacture. The result has been, that they unanimously give their opinion in its favour. There is no chemical agent used in the preparation, which is effected entirely by simple, and not very expensive machinery, capable of being wrought by women and children. Another circumstance worthy of remark—the patentee has discovered that the fibre of all flax is originally white tinged with a slight shade of yellow, requiring no chemical aid to extract it; whilst, on the contrary, by the old method of steeping and grassing, the discoloring matter becomes so fixed in the fibre, that it requires a tedious and expensive process of bleaching to bring it out of the cloth.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Extract of a letter from Doctor H. Robinson, (late an authorised agent of the United States at Mexico) to a gentleman in Natchez, dated

"Huatusee, Province of Vera Cruz, 11th of July 1815.

"MY DEAR SIR, "I take the liberty of addressing you this note, from a belief that you are a sincere friend to the cause of Mexican Independence; and that you hear with pleasure the glorious efforts of that brave people to avert the chain of bondage which have heretofore rendered them slaves to a wretched and depraved government, and raise themselves to the sublime rank of an Independent Nation.

"The revolution commenced in the Province of Valladolid in September 1810, with only five men, at whose head was the celebrated but unfortunate Cura Idalgo.—The four first years of the revolution presented the great and awful spectacle of a numerous people rising almost en masse and demanding the restoration of their rights; and finally sought the dreadful alternative, an appeal to arms; in which were witnessed the most sanguinary scenes of an infuriated multitude rushing to the field of battle with no other arms than clubs and spears to oppose an enemy who were well disciplined and well armed. For some time numerical superiority was considered as equivalent to arms and discipline; but the republican general at length discovered that the revolution was not an affair of a day or even a year; and that the sacrifice was too great and the consequences too serious to be continued. From the commencement of the revolution there has existed a body which was termed "The Republican Junta of Mexico." This assembly was instituted by the military authority, and was rather intended to please the people for the time being, than to govern and direct the national interest. In this country as in most others, the military would not yield to the civil authorities, until by a chain of disasters they were compelled to ask support from the people, the only source from whence legitimate authority can emanate. The fortunate moment of military humiliation was seized by the people, and representatives were chosen in the several provinces to constitute the present supreme congress of Mexico, which is composed of three distinct branches, to wit: legislative, executive and judicial. As there had existed a considerable degree of party spirit between the principal generals, they were immediately elected as representatives in congress, and consequently their military functions ceased, and with them all party discordance. This well timed stroke of policy silenced all ambitious views and quieted the justly agitated fears of the people.

"The republican forces consist of about 15,000 regular troops, and near 80,000 half trained militia, who are, however, but seldom called on for their services. The regular forces are well disciplined and well armed; and in the field are considered equal to tripple their number. An officer would be immediately dismissed the service who would fail to attack the enemy in that proportion.

"Great attention has lately been paid to the finances of the republic, and notwithstanding the wretched situation in which the present administration found them, they now offer means more than adequate to all the reasonable expenditures of the government.

"The maritime force of the republic consists in a few privateers, one of which lately captured & brought into port the spanish brig *Procerpine* (cargo very valuable)—mounts 16 guns, 120 men;—The privateer mounts 1 gun, 65 men.

"The republicans have within a few days past gained a battle of great importance in the province of Puebla. All communication is cut off between Mexico and Vera Cruz. The royalists are in possession of most of the strong places, from whence, however, they dare not move unless in large bodies.—The republicans have complete command of most of the country.—*Washington Rep.*

New York, Sept. 7.

Yesterday forenoon the French frigate *Hermoine*, lying in this harbor, hoisted the white flag, in token of allegiance to the Bourbons, and fired a royal salute of 21 guns.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same, and especially within the state of Louisiana, are conspiring together, to begin and set on foot, provide and prepare, the means for a military expedition or enterprise against the dominions of Spain, with which the United States are happily at peace; that for this purpose they are collecting arms, military stores, provisions, vessels and other means; are deceiving and seducing honest and well-meaning citizens to engage in their unlawful enterprises; are organizing, officering, and arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided: I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT TO ISSUE THIS MY PROCLAMATION, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens who have been led, without due knowledge or consideration, to participate in the said unlawful enterprises, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons, whatsoever, engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. AND I HEREBY ENJOIN AND REQUIRE all officers, civil and military of the U. States, or of any of the states or territories, all Judges, Justices, and other officers of the Peace, all Military officers of the army or navy of the United States, and officers of the militia, to be vigilant, each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out and bringing to punishment, all persons engaged or concerned in such enterprises, in seizing and detaining, subject to the disposition of the law, all arms, military stores, vessels, or other means provided or provided for the same; and, in general, in preventing the carrying of such expedition or enterprise, by all the lawful means within their power: AND I REQUIRE all good and faithful citizens and others, within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein; and, especially in the discovery, apprehension, and bringing to justice, of all such offenders; in preventing the execution of their unlawful combinations or designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the said United States of America the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

JAMES MONROE,

Secretary of State.

The Editors of the Gazette in which the laws of the United States are published, will publish the above Proclamation.

Department of State, Sept. 8th, 1815

\$10 WILL GAIN 3000!!!

I. & E. Woodruff,

Owning some valuable real estate, which they are desirous of disposing of, for the purpose of enabling them to carry on their business more extensively, offer the following

SCHEME

FOR THAT PURPOSE:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1 Capital Prize—an elegant Building Lot, at the corner of Short street and Mechanic's street, having a front on the former of 66 feet, and on the latter of 150 feet, | \$ 3,900 |
| 1 Capital Prize—one Lot adjoining the above, containing 130 feet on Mechanic's street, extending back 66 feet, | 1,500 |
| 1 Capital Prize—a Corner Lot, 66 feet on Second street, and 95 on Mechanic's street, with a framed dwelling-house, | 1,600 |
| 1 Capital Prize—a Lot on Water street, 40 1-2 feet front, | 300 |
| 10 Prizes—an elegant Saddle and Bridle, each 40 dollars, | 400 |
| 6 do one pair Andirons, Shovel and Tonga and Jam Hooks, each 35 dollars, | 210 |
| 6 do do do each 25 dollars, | 150 |
| 6 do one elegant Gold Watch Chain, each 30 dollars, | 180 |
| 6 do do ditto each 20 dollars | 120 |
| 12 do one elegant Gold Watch Key, with Cornelian Seal, each 10 dollars, | 120 |
| 12 do one do do do Seal, each 10 dollars, | 120 |
| 24 do one elegant Bridle, each 12 dollars 50 cents, | 300 |
| 10 do 1 pair elegant Stirrup Irons, each 10 dollars, | 100 |
| 704 do a Pamphlet worth 12 1-2 cents, | |

800 400 Tickets at \$10, is \$8,000 \$ 8,000
The first drawn ticket on the last day's drawing, will be entitled to the capital prize of three thousand dollars, together with such other prize as may be drawn against its number. All the other prizes to be floating. The drawing will commence on Saturday the 20th October, when there will be drawn 200 tickets, and continued on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following, 200 each day, which will complete the whole drawing, conducted by Daniel Bradford, under the direction of Messrs. THOMAS JANUARY, THOMAS BODLEY, DANIEL HALSTEAD, MANAGERS.
Lexington, Sept. 22, 1815. 39-3

Notice.

To those whom it may Concern, that we shall on the first Monday in October next attend with Certain Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Jessamine at the house of Wm. Cratherns between ten o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. and proceed to the line run by Col. Wm. Steel between Simon Frost Senr. and Nathaniel Evans and Wm. Connell Executors of George Harbison Dead, agreeable to an article entered into between said parties, and there take the deposition of Col. Wm. Steel and others, in order to establish said line agreeable to an act of assembly.

NATHAN EVANS, 2 Extra.
WM. MC CONNELLS }
September 7, 1815—37-36



EXTEMPORE LINES,
On seeing the Launch of the Franklin, 74, at Philadelphia.
NOW to her native element the gallant vessel flies,
And proud to clasp her graceful form the waves exulting rise;
Erect in conscious majesty, she moves along the tide—
Success to gallant Franklin! Columbia's boast and pride!
Aloft in air the breezes her pendant proudly toss,
Oh! ever may her stars surmount St. George's fiery cross.
Our Franklin long ago did the thunderbolts command,
And grasp'd the subject lightning within his mighty hand:
Again our gallant Franklin, when in strife the vessels close,
Shall command the bursting thunder cloud and lighten on our foes!

Rags!!!

Three cents per lb. will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.
Sept. 18, 1815.

TO THE LADIES.

Sweet Ladies, pray be not offended,
Nor mind the jests of sneering wags;
No harm believe us, is intended,
When humbly we request your rags.

The scraps, which you reject, unfit,
To clothe the tenant of a hovel,
May shine in sentiment and wit,
And help to make a charming novel.

The cap exalted, thoughts will raise,
The ruffle in description flourish;
Whilst on the glowing work we gaze,
The tho't will love excite and nourish.

Each Beau in study will engage,
His fancy doubtless will be warmer;
When writing on the milk white page,
Which once perhaps adorn'd his charmer.

Tho' foreigners my sneer and vapor,
We're no longer forc'd their books to buy;
Our lovely Belles will furnish paper,
Our sighing Beaus will wit supply.

Pet. Daily Courier.

State of Kentucky:

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, set—July Term, 1815.
Jacob Myers, complainant,
against
Ray Moss, John Taylor and Charles Myers, del'ts.
In Chancery.
THIS DAY came the complaint by his counsel, and the defendant, Charles Myers, not having entered his appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant—it is ordered, that unless, he said defendant do appear here, on or before the first day of the next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some legally authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks in succession, agreeably to law—and this suit is continued till the next term. A Copy. Attest,
34 JOHN WALKER, d. c. j. c. c.

State of Kentucky:

JESSAMINE COUNTY, set—July Term, 1815.
William Henderson's Heirs for Samuel Woodson, complain'ts,
against Bernard Gaines and others, defendants,
In Chancery.
THIS DAY came the complainants by their counsel, and the defendants, David Jameson and the heirs of David Gaines, dec. except Bernard Gaines, not having entered their appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant—it is ordered, that unless the said defendants do appear here, on or before the first day of our next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that unless the said defendants do appear here, on or before the first day of our next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks, agreeably to law. A Copy. Attest,
34 JOHN C. WALKER, d. c.

Cotton Spinning.

THE subscriber having added to his machinery, and having in his employment some of the best hands in the state, which carry on the Cotton Spinning business to perfection, enables him to sell at the reduced price of two shillings the dozen, COTTON YARNS, which are inferior to none in the state. Let those who wish to purchase, call and see for themselves. His customers and others can at any time be supplied with COTTON YARNS, either blue or white. Orders from a distance will be supplied and punctually complied with. The BLUE-DYEING carried on as usual.
JOHN COLDWELL.
Lexington, August 20, 1815. 34-t

Cheap Spun Cotton.

The subscriber has now at his factory, an assortment of
COTTON YARNS,
BOTH WARP AND FILLING,
Which he offers at the following low Prices,
Viz.—700 at 2s. per dozen.
800 at 1s. 10 1/2d. per dozen.
9 & 1,000 at 1s. 9d. per dozen.
600 at or about 3s. 9d. per pound.
JOHN MCALLIE,
1 1/2 miles from Lexington, on the Versailles road.
August 17, 1815. 34—

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.
JOHN LOWRY.
HIRAM SHAW.
Sept. 19. 38
N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by J. LOWRY.

CASH

Will be given for any quantity of Tallow, Lard, and Kitchen Grease by the subscribers, at their factory, upper end of Main street.
MEGOWAN, TOWLER & MEGOWAN.
May 9, 1815.

Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's cloths, ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid attention to, and be made to look new. Gold and silver lace cleared, and the blue dyeing carried on as usual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—the Horse is remarkably gentle and true.
HUGH CRAWFORD.
June 12th 24

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woolen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24t

Elijah Henry & Co.

Carry on the Blacksmith's business in all its branches, in the brick shop on Limestone street, a few steps above the jail, on the opposite side of the street. They will always keep on hand, warranted Axes, Hoes, Ploughs, Hinges, and all other articles in their line: they will execute all orders with dispatch, & in the best manner. They will be always prepared to shoe horses in superb style; their charge for shoeing all round is 10s. 6d. and so in proportion for fewer shoes.
Lexington, May 1.—18

The Partnership of L & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.
L & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28—tf

Hatters, Look Here!

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Raccoon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.
26 P. & W. BAIN.

JOHN COLEMAN

HAVING disposed of his stock of BOTTLED LIQUOR to Mr. Walter Connell, who intends engaging extensively in the Bottling business, requests those indebted to him to discharge their accounts to enable him to meet his engagements.
30 Lexington, July 1815.

BOTTLING CELLAR.

WALTER CONNELL having purchased Mr. Coleman's stock of Bottles and Bottled liquor, intends keeping an extensive supply of ALE and PORTER in Bottles at his Cellar, under Mr. Yeiser's Carrying shop, corner of Main and Main Cross streets. His steady attention and experience in the above business induces him to hope for public patronage.
30 Lexington, 16th July 1815.

TIGHT BARRELS.

6 or 800 TIGHT CASKS for sale, at the Lexington White Lead Manufactory—apply to Mr. Turner, the Manager, at the Factory, or at the Ware House of Saml. and George Trotter.
30—2m B. METCALF, Agt.

Cornelius Mershon,

TAILOR,

Inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his shop to the upper part of the new brick house on Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, lately occupied by Overton and Cochran, where he continues to carry on his business in all its various branches. Wanted one or two smart active boys as apprentices to the above business. 30

J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the town of Lexington, will practise LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be consulted at his office on Main-street, next door above Maccoun's Book Store, and a few doors above the Insurance Bank. Feb. 11, 1815. 7-tOct.

For Sale,

BEST CINCINNATI ground MUSTARD, by the keg or pound, by
M'CALLA GAINES & Co.
July, 1815. 29m3

BOARDING SCHOOL

For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenders her grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized her during a residence of Eight years in Lexington, and announces to them and the public, her intention of recommending her School on Monday, the 27th inst.
11— Terms as usual. March 11, 1815.

FOR SALE,

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.
TH. T. BARR,
Agent for the owner.
Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-t

WHEAT.

The subscribers are now giving Three shillings and nine pence for wheat and expect to continue to give that sum for few weeks only.
JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.
Steam Mill Lexington.
September 1, 1815. 35

To Country Merchants.

JOHN D. DUNCAN, CONFECTIONER, LEXINGTON,
Having determined to leave the country, offers for sale, at a reduced price, his stock of CONFECTIONERY, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants will never meet with such an opportunity to supply themselves with articles of good sale, particularly considering the dearth and scarcity of sugar.
CANDIES and CORDIALS of all kinds.
Sugar Plumbs, Syrup of Lemon,
Do. Almonds, Lemon Acid,
Peppermint Drops, French Brandy,
Kisses, Peach Brandy,
Preserved Lemon, Holland Gin,
Do. Peaches, Rum,
Almonds, Claret Wine,
Currants, Madeira do.
Syrup of Punch, Currant do.
Elegant Sugar Toys of every description,
Glass Jars, Show Cases, Ivory Black, &c.
Sept. 4. 35

War Department, July 6th, 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1816, inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1817, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz.
1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2nd. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.
3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.
4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana, and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the district of Maine, and state of New-Hampshire.
6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Vermont.
7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.
8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York.
10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, and including West-Point.
11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-Jersey.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Delaware, Maryland, and the district of Columbia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of North Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South Carolina.

17th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three-quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commanders of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, which the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

A. J. DALLAS,

Acting Secretary of War.

NOTE.—The Editors of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement, once a week for two months.

I. W. ANDERSON

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced TRUNK MAKER and BRIDLE CUTTER, in the town of Lexington, on Main-street, opposite to Messrs Owens & Coyle's Merchant Tailor's Shop, where he will keep a constant supply of Travelling and Packing Trunks, Ladies work Boxes, band Boxes, wooden Trunks covered and lined with paper which will suit for standing in the house equal to hair or leather; an assortment of plated Bridles and Martingales, common Bridles, Saddlebags, Portmanteaus, plated Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, Martingale hooks and buckles, men's and women's Shoes, leather for Saddlers and Shoemakers cut to suit the purchaser, Wagon whips and Bridles. Also a constant supply of Soap and Candles, Segars, Pottery ware &c. which will be sold low for cash only.

I. W. Anderson having been regularly bred to the above business in the city of Philadelphia, and removed from there to the city of Detroit, where he had the misfortune to displease Johnny Bull, and taken by the tender-hearted Proctor, robbed of all he possessed, sent into Canada, and there kept thirteen months, nine of which he was confined in a loathsome prison, part of the time handcuffed without fire or clothing, where he suffered more than death. But it has pleased kind Providence to return him to the bosom of his country and friends; where his steady attention to business, and the quality of his work, he hopes, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

A Journeyman Saddler wanted by the above.
July 24, 1815. 31

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAIN, WRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.
47—tf Lexington, November 20.

Sale at Auction.

Will be Sold to the Highest Bidder, ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4. THAT VALUABLE

MERCANTILE STAND,

Opposite the Court House, Main st. Lexington, SUCCESSIVELY occupied by James and David Maccoun, William N. Lane and Co and the subscriber. The lot is about 33 1/2 feet on Main street, running to Water street, fronting on the latter, about 34 1/2 feet. The house on Main street is said to be the best built in the western country: front the whole size of the lot and about 45 feet back, contains a store room, and a room and passage on the first floor, two rooms elegantly finished, with a circular door between on the second, and three good lodging rooms on the third—attached to it is a large back building containing six rooms, smoke house, &c.—On Water street, there is a three story brick house, well built—about 22 by 40 feet, with cellar. The stand on Main street is considered one of the best in the place, for business; and the new market house now fixing on Water street, must in a short time, render that equally so. The situation, with the flourishing state of the place, and the long credit of one, two, three, four and five years, with legal interest to be calculated on the notes, must render it a desirable object with every Merchant of capital in the western country—also to those Houses in the eastern states, who wish to make establishments here—the whole will be sold together or divided, as may suit purchasers. The title to the property will be made indisputable, as soon as the payments are completed; possession given in 90 days after the sale note to be dated the 1st of July, last.
Thomas H. Pinckell.
Lexington, August 7. 33

Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.

THE subscribers have undertaken the agency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in this place, and in a short time will have an extensive supply of every description of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very superior to any heretofore used in this state—which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts will be given to country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again.

Persons desirous of importing any articles manufactured by said company, may have their orders regularly executed, if handed to the subscribers, who are fully authorized to receive orders and transact business generally for said company, in sale of their wares in this section of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit persons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or not, to examine the same and judge of their quality.
JAMES PRENTISS,
THOS. G. PRENTISS.

August 14. 33

For Sale

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES, Half a mile from Cynthiana, lying on the river, with a small improvement—about one half bottom, the balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of
JOHN EADS.
Lexington, May 1.—18

Wanted,

An elderly WOMAN of good character, and who is capable of taking on herself the management of a house at a manufactory in the Country, will hear of a good situation by application to the Printer.
Lexington, July 10 1815. 28

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF
Williamson & McKinney,
ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-t

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814.

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.
41 Hiram Shaw.

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by M'CALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.
Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25—tf

Penitentiary Nails.

Daniel Bradford keeps a constant supply of Nails, made at the Penitentiary, which will be sold wholesale, at the Frankfort Prices, with the addition of carriage. 24—tf Lexington, June 13.

Plastering & Stocowork.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG

[From Charleston, South Carolina]
REGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches:—Such as Stocowork, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; coloring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short street.
ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.
March 11, 1815. 11—tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand
A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO, LADIES SHOES, of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.
Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Caudlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same
EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—t

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.
HENRY BALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.
October 17. 42

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

GRAND MASONIC HALL

LOTTERY,

IN BALTIMORE,
Positively commences Drawing on THURSDAY, 5th DAY OF OCT. NEXT.

SCHEME AS FOLLOWS:

1	Prize of	40,000 Dollars.
1	-	20,000
5	-	10,000
7	-	5,000
20	-	1,000
25	-	500
75	-	100
100	-	50
1000	-	20
12,500	-	12

Not two Blanks to a Prize. No Small Prizes Stationary being all Floating.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

1st drawn Ticket will be entitled to	\$5000
do. 2d day	500
do. 3d	500
do. 4th	500
do. 5th	500
do. 6th	500
do. 7th	500
do. 8th	500
do. 9th	500
do. 10th	500
do. 11th	500
do. 12th	500
do. 13th	1000
do. 14th	1000
do. 15th	1000
do. 16th	500
do. 17th	500
do. 18th	500
do. 19th	500
do. 20th	500
do. 21st	1000
do. 22d	5000
do. 23d	1000
do. 24th	5000
do. 25th	1000
do. 26th	5000
do. 27th	500
do. 28th	10,000
do. 29th	1000
do. 30th	10,000
do. 31st	1000
do. 32d	10,000
do. 33d	1000
do. 34th	10,000
do. 35th	1000
do. 36th	10,000
do. 40th	40,000

The premiums of 5000 dollars for the 1st, 10th, 21st, 23d and 25th days, are each payable in part by 400 tickets, valued at 4000 dollars.

The reserved tickets are 33,901 to 35,000—the first 400 for the 1st, and so on regularly.

At least 600 tickets will be drawn on each day.—Prizes subject to 15 per cent. discount will be paid sixty days after the conclusion of the drawing.

Present price of Tickets 12 dollars.

To be had of

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